



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : A61L 9/03</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/46283</p> <p>(43) International Publication Date: 22 October 1998 (22.10.98)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/07662</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 14 April 1998 (14.04.98)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 08/837,517 14 April 1997 (14.04.97) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant: S. C. JOHNSON &amp; SON, INC. [US/US]; 1525 Howe Street, Racine, WI 53403 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: WEFLER, Mark, E.; 4937 High Meadows Terrace, Racine, WI 53406 (US). MARTIN, John; 5305 Santa Anita Drive, Racine, WI 53402 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agents: FRANK, J., William, III et al.; S. C. Johnson &amp; Son, Inc., Patent Section, 1525 Howe Street, Racine, WI 53403 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AU, BR, CN, JP, KR, MX, NZ, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).</p> <p><b>Published</b>  <i>With international search report.          Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>
<p>(54) Title: AIR FRESHENER DISPENSER DEVICE WITH DISPOSABLE HEAT-ACTIVATED CARTRIDGE</p>		
<p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>This invention provides an air freshener dispenser device comprising: 1) a disposable air freshener cartridge (12) which has an affixed electrical-resistance heating element (36) on its upper section surface, and 2) an electrical plug housing (28). The cartridge has an elongated thermoplastic hollow body configuration (18) with a sealed internal reservoir chamber of liquid air freshener medium (20), and the upper section of the cartridge body is shaped to a flat shallow extension of the cartridge chamber. A thin wick matrix (16) extends internally from the cartridge chamber bottom up to the top of the chamber shallow extension. The cartridge has an integrally structured means adapted for removal of a top portion (14) of the cartridge chamber shallow extension to expose an upper section of wick matrix to the atmosphere. The electrical plug housing is detachably secured and positioned proximate to the cartridge heating element. Activation of the heating element promotes air freshener dispersion into the atmosphere from the exposed wick.</p> <div data-bbox="982 1140 1385 1929"> </div>		

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

-1-

AIR FRESHENER DISPENSER DEVICE  
WITH DISPOSABLE HEAT-ACTIVATED CARTRIDGE

TECHNICAL FIELD

5           This invention generally relates to dispensers of vaporizable media. More specifically, this invention relates to a device for dispensing a fragrance or deodorant in the form of a vapor for air freshening in an enclosed environment.

BACKGROUND ART

          The need for effectively combating airborne malodors in homes and  
10 enclosed public buildings, by odor masking or destruction, is well established. Various kinds of vapor-dispensing devices have been employed for this purpose. The most common of such devices is the aerosol container which propels minute droplets of an air freshener composition into the air. Another common type of  
15 dispensing device is a dish containing or supporting a body of gelatinous matter which when it dries and shrinks releases a vaporized air-treating composition into the atmosphere. Other products such as deodorant blocks are also used for dispensing air-treating vapors into the atmosphere by evaporation. Another group of vapor-dispensing devices utilizes a carrier material such as paperboard impregnated or coated with a vaporizable composition.

20           A number of recent developments include a liquid air-treating composition in an enclosure, all or part of which is formed of a polymeric film through which the air-treating composition can migrate to be released as a vapor at an outer surface. Use of this type of permeable polymeric membrane controls the dispensing of air-treating vapors and tends to eliminate great variations in the  
25 rate of dispensing over the life of the product.

          Wicking devices are well known for dispensing volatile liquids into the atmosphere, such as fragrance, deodorant, disinfectant or insecticide active agent.

          A typical wicking device utilizes a combination of a wick and emanating region to dispense a volatile liquid from a liquid reservoir. Wicking devices are

-2-

described in United States Patent Numbers 1,994,932; 2,597,195; 2,802,695; 2,804,291; 3,550,853; 4,286,754; 4,413,779; 4,454,987; 4,913,350; and 5,000,383; incorporated by reference.

Of special interest with respect to the present invention are wicking  
5 dispenser devices in which the wicking action is promoted by a heat source. This type of wicking device is described in United States Patent Numbers 3,288,556; 3,431,393; 3,482,929; 3,633,881; 4,020,321; 4,968,487; 5,038,394; 5,290,546; and 5,364,027; incorporated by reference.

Some air freshener dispensers are expensive to manufacture. Other air  
10 freshener dispensers are inexpensive to produce, but tend to have inferior construction and functionality.

There remains a need for a well-constructed air freshener dispenser device which can be mass-produced economically and which can deliver a vapor medium at a controlled uniform rate over an extended period of time.

15 Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide an improved air freshener dispenser device for delivering an odorant and/or deodorant vapor in an enclosed environment.

It is another object of this invention to provide an air freshener dispenser device with a primary structure which is a plastic assembly that can be produced  
20 economically by a thermoforming means.

It is another object of this invention to provide a disposable air freshener dispenser device which has an interactive combination of an electrical plug and an air freshener cartridge unit having an affixed heating element.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an air freshener cartridge  
25 for utility in a heat-activated air freshener dispenser device, wherein the cartridge has an internal air freshener reservoir in contact with a wicking means.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention shall become apparent from the accompanying description and drawings.

#### SUMMARY DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

-3-

One or more objects of the present invention are accomplished by the provision of a disposable air freshener dispenser device which is adapted for engagement and support by an electrical outlet, and which is an assembly of structural units comprising:

- 5 (1) a disposable cartridge having
  - (a) an elongated thermoplastic hollow body configuration with a sealed internal reservoir chamber of liquid air freshener medium, and the upper section of the cartridge body is shaped to a flat shallow extension of the cartridge chamber;
  - 10 (b) a thin wick matrix which extends internally from the cartridge chamber bottom up to the top of the chamber shallow extension;
  - (c) integrally structured means adapted for removal of a top portion of the cartridge chamber shallow extension to expose an upper section of wick matrix to the atmosphere; and
  - 15 (d) an electrical-resistance heating element means which is affixed to the back surface of the said cartridge chamber shallow extension; and
- (2) an electrical plug housing which is detachably secured and positioned proximate to the heating element affixed to the back surface of the  
20 cartridge chamber shallow extension, wherein the electrical plug housing has two metal prongs which extend forwardly to contact the said heating element, and extend rearwardly from the plug housing for engagement with an electrical outlet and for conduction of an electric current to the said heating element, whereby air freshener wicking into the atmosphere  
25 is heat-promoted.

In another embodiment this invention provides a disposable air freshener cartridge which is adapted for utility as a module in a heat-activated air freshener dispenser device, wherein the cartridge structure comprises:

-4-

- (a) an elongated thermoplastic hollow body configuration with a sealed internal reservoir chamber of liquid air freshener medium, and the upper section of the cartridge body is sloped to a flat shallow extension of the cartridge chamber;
- 5 (b) thin wick matrix which extends internally from the cartridge chamber bottom up to the top of the chamber shallow extension;
- (c) integrally structured means adapted for removal of a top portion of the cartridge chamber shallow extension to expose an upper section of the wick matrix to the atmosphere;
- 10 (d) an electrical-resistance heating element means which is affixed to the back surface of the said cartridge chamber shallow extension.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

FIG. 1 is a composite perspective view of an invention air freshener dispenser device.

- 15 FIG. 2 is a perspective back view of an invention disposable air freshener cartridge.

FIG. 3 is an elevational front view of a FIG. 1 invention air freshener dispenser device in assembled form.

- 20 FIG. 4 is an elevational front view of a FIG. 3 invention air freshener dispenser device with an internal wick structure exposed to the environment.

#### BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

FIG. 1 illustrates an exploded view of present invention air freshener dispenser device 10 which consists of an electrical plug, a protective cover, and a disposable air freshener cartridge.

- 25 In assembled form, air freshener dispenser device 10 is plugged into a wall electrical outlet by means of twin metal prongs 35 of electrical plug housing 28. Metal prongs 35 are connected to metal contact points 30 located on the front surface of electrical plug housing 28.

Electrical plug housing 28 typically is a plastic structure formed by molding means from a thermoset polymer such as phenol-formaldehyde resin, epoxy resin, polyphenylene sulfide, polyphenylene oxide, polycarbonate, polyimide, polybenzimidazole, and the like, or a thermoplastic polymer such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polyamide, and the like. Protective cover 25 in FIG. 1 can be molded from the same type of polymers as electrical plug housing 28. Both protective cover 25 and electrical plug housing 28 are reusable and capable of long term service.

Protective cover 25 is adapted to engage recesses 31 of electrical plug housing 28 by means of vertical posts 26 of protective cover 25. Optionally, protective cover 25 has vertical posts 26 with insert locking means which engage recesses 31, so that protective cover 25 is permanently affixed to electric plug housing 28 after assembly.

A novel aspect of air freshener dispenser device 10 in FIG. 1 is the structural design of disposable cartridge 12. As illustrated in FIG. 1, cartridge 12 is a construction of sealed juxtapositioned sections of molded vapor-impermeable polyvinyl thin film having transparency. Typically, cartridge 12 is a translucent or transparent structure which is injection or thermoform molded from a polymer such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyamide, polyacrylamide, polymethacrylate, and the like.

Cartridge 12 has notches 21 which can secure cartridge 12 between bottom positioned posts 26 of protective cover 25 when air freshener dispenser device 10 is in assembled form.

Hollow body 18 of cartridge 12 has a sealed internal reservoir chamber with a content of a liquid or gel air freshener medium 20.

Top portion 14 of cartridge 12 is adapted for removal by manual flexing or twisting along detachment line 15, whereby the upper section of internal wick matrix 16 is exposed to the atmosphere.

-6-

Cartridge 12 of air freshener dispenser device 10 as illustrated in FIG. 1 typically has rectangular periphery dimensions between about 1-3 inches in width and 2-6 inches in length.

Wick matrix 16 extends from the top of hollow body 18 to the lower area,  
5 where wick matrix 16 is immersed in air freshener medium 20.

Wick matrix 16 can be an organic or inorganic liquid-permeable structure, such as a porous thermoplastic, thermoset, cellulosic or ceramic composition.

Wick matrix 16 also can be in the form of a fibrous aggregate or a grooved nonporous strip. A variety of wick compositions and structures suitable  
10 for air freshener dispenser devices are described in United States Patent Numbers 3,431,393; 3,482,929; 3,633,881; 4,020,321; 4,968,487; 5,038,394; and 5,290,546; incorporated by reference.

Air freshener medium 20 in cartridge 12 can be any air treating material which is transported upward through wick matrix 16 by capillary action, and  
15 dispersed into the atmosphere in vapor form. Typically air freshener medium 20 is a fragrance or a deodorant formulation in liquid form.

Air freshener medium 20 preferably is a liquid fragrance comprising one or more volatile organic compounds which are available from perfumery suppliers such as Firmenich Inc., Takasago Inc., Noville Inc., Quest Co., and  
20 Givaudan-Roure Corp.

Most conventional fragrance materials are volatile essential oils. The fragrance can be a synthetically formed material, or a naturally derived oil such as oil of Bergamot, Bitter Orange, Lemon, Mandarin, Caraway, Cedar Leaf, Clove Leaf, Cedar Wood, Geranium, Lavender, Orange, Origanum, Petitgrain, White  
25 Cedar, Patchouli, Lavandin, Neroli, Rose absolute, and the like.

A wide variety of chemicals are known for perfumery, such as aldehydes, ketones, esters, alcohols, terpenes, and the like. A fragrance can be relatively simple in composition, or can be a complex mixture of natural and synthetic chemical components.



-7-

A typical scented oil can comprise woody/earthy bases containing exotic constituents such as sandalwood oil, civet, patchouli oil, and the like. A scented oil can have a light floral fragrance, such as rose extract or violet extract. Scented oil also can be formulated to provide desirable fruity odors, such as lime, lemon  
5 or orange.

Synthetic types of fragrance compositions either alone or in combination with natural oils are described in United States Patents 4,314,915; 4,411,829; and 4,434,306; incorporated herein by reference. Other artificial liquid fragrances include geraniol, geranyl acetate, eugenol, isoeugenol, linalool, linalyl acetate,  
10 phenethyl alcohol, methyl ethyl ketone, methylionone, isobornyl acetate, and the like.

Air freshener medium 20 also can be a liquid formulation containing a volatile pesticide such as p-dichlorobenzene, or a therapeutic agent such as menthol.

15 Disposable cartridge 12 in FIG. 1 preferably is constructed of transparent or translucent materials, such that air freshener medium 20 is visible during usage for an indication of the liquid level in the interior reservoir of cartridge 12.

FIG. 2 is a perspective back view of disposable cartridge 12 in FIG. 1. Electrical-resistance heating element 36 is affixed to the back surface of cartridge  
20 12 in proximity to the shallow extension of hollow body 18, and the internally positioned wick matrix 16.

Electrical-resistance element 36 in FIG. 2 can be in the form of a printed electric-conductive ink or electric-conductive polymer coating with electrical-resistance properties for heat generation. Printed or thin film electrical-resistance  
25 heating elements are described in publications such as United States Patent Numbers 3,067,310; 3,266,661; 4,849,255; 4,857,384; 4,912,306; 4,935,156; 5,106,540; 5,382,384; and 5,415,934; incorporated by reference.

When air freshener dispenser device 10 is in assembled form as illustrated in FIG. 3, and in engagement with a wall electrical outlet, heating element 36 (as

-8-

represented in FIG. 2) together with metal contacts 30 in plug housing 28 establish an electric circuit. When plug housing 28 draws electric current from an electrical outlet, heating element 36 functions as a heat source and promotes the dispersion of air freshener medium 20 into the atmosphere from exposed wick matrix 16 in cartridge 12.

Preferably, electrical-resistance heating element 36 is in the form of an electrical conduction pattern which accesses electric current through metal contacts 30, and which permits a vertical cartridge 12 alignment for each orientation of a wall electrical outlet. Metal contacts 30 usually will be in a vertical or horizontal configuration, as determined by the wall electrical outlet orientation. Protective cover 25 is design adapted to secure cartridge 12 in a vertical position for the different wall electrical outlet orientations.

FIG. 3 is an elevational front view of air freshener dispenser device 10 of FIG. 1 in an assembled form. FIG. 3 illustrates the utility of protective cover 25 to secure cartridge 12 in a vertical alignment, and to position heating element 36 (represented in FIG. 2) proximate to metal contacts 30 of plug housing 28 (not shown). After removal of cartridge 12 when air freshener medium 20 is expended, protective cover 25 is re-connected to plug housing 28 as a child-proof shield, when plug housing 28 remains in a wall electrical outlet for later reuse with a refill cartridge 12.

FIG. 4 is an elevational front view of FIG. 3 air freshener dispenser device 10. FIG. 4 illustrates the exposed upper section of wick matrix 16. When air freshener dispenser device 10 is operational, air freshener medium 20 is transported by heat-promoted capillary action up wick matrix 12, and dispersed into the atmosphere as a vapor.

A significant advantage derives from the incorporation of heating element 36 in the structure of disposable cartridge 12. A different heating element 36 can be designed for different air freshener medium 20 formulations. The combination

-9-

of heating element 36 and specific air freshener medium 20 can be customized for optimum performance.

As a further advantage, a present invention air freshener dispenser device can be produced in high volume from relatively inexpensive plastic materials.

- 5 After usage, the device qualifies for disposal as a non-hazardous solid waste.

#### INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The devices of the present invention are low cost vapor dispensing devices useful as room air fresheners.

-10-

WHAT I CLAIM IS:

1. An air freshener dispenser device which is adapted for engagement and support by an electrical outlet, and which is an assembly of structural units comprising:

- 5           (1)    a disposable cartridge having
- (a) an elongated thermoplastic hollow body configuration with a sealed internal reservoir chamber of liquid air freshener medium, and the upper section of the cartridge body is shaped to a flat shallow extension of the cartridge chamber; (b) a thin wick matrix
- 10           which extend internally from the cartridge chamber bottom up to the top of the chamber shallow extension; (c) integrally structured means adapted for removal of a top portion of the cartridge chamber shallow extension to expose an upper section of wick matrix to the atmosphere; and (d) an electrical-resistance heating
- 15           element means which is affixed to the back surface of the said cartridge chamber shallow extension; and
- (2)    an electrical plug housing which is detachably secured and positioned proximate to the heating element affixed to the back surface of the cartridge chamber shallow extension, wherein the
- 20           electrical plug housing has two metal prongs which extend forwardly to contact the said heating element, and extend rearwardly from the plug housing for engagement with an electrical outlet and for conduction of an electric current to the said heating element, whereby air freshener wicking into the
- 25           atmosphere is heat-promoted.

-11-

2. A dispenser device in accordance with claim 1 wherein the hollow body of the cartridge is a construction of sealed juxtapositioned sections of molded vapor-impermeable polyvinyl thin film having transparency, and the air freshener medium in the reservoir chamber is visible.

5

3. A dispenser device in accordance with claim 1 wherein the wick matrix is a porous structure selected from the group consisting of thermoplastic, cellulosic and ceramic compositions.

10 4. A dispenser device in accordance with claim 1 wherein the air freshener medium is a liquid fragrance composition.

5. A dispenser device in accordance with claim 1 wherein the air freshener medium is a liquid pesticide composition.

15

6. A dispenser device in accordance with claim 1 wherein the air freshener medium is a liquid therapeutic composition.

7. A dispenser device in accordance with claim 1 wherein the electrical-  
20 resistance heating element is in the form of a film coating or printed pattern on the back surface of the cartridge chamber shallow extension.

8. A dispenser device in accordance with claim 1 wherein the electrical-  
resistance heating element is in the form of an electrical conduction pattern which  
25 accesses electric current, and which permits a vertical cartridge alignment for each orientation of wall electrical outlet.

9. A dispenser device in accordance with claim 1 wherein the electrical plug housing is a molded thermoplastic or thermoset polymer structure.

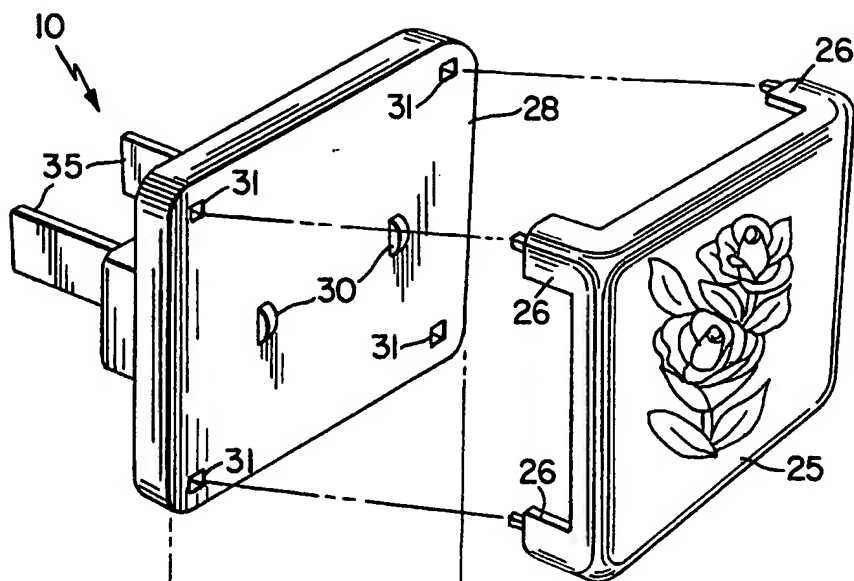
10. A dispenser device in accordance with claim 1 wherein the electrical plug housing has a child-proof shield feature to prevent contact with the forwardly extended metal prongs when the electrical plug is under a voltage potential.

5

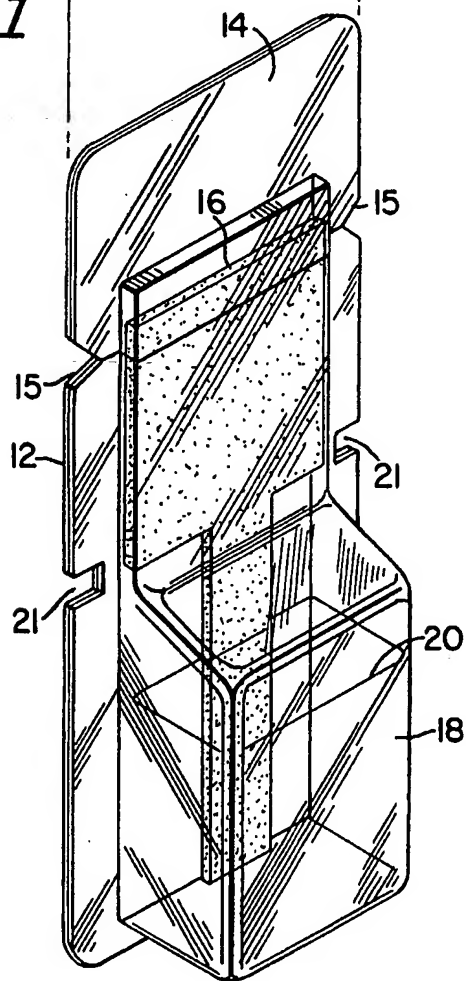
11. A disposable air freshener cartridge which is adapted for utility as a module in a heat-activated air freshener dispenser device, wherein the cartridge structure comprises:

- 10 (a) an elongated thermoplastic hollow body configuration with a sealed internal reservoir chamber of liquid air freshener medium, and the upper section of the cartridge body is sloped to a flat shallow extension of the cartridge chamber;
- (b) a thin wick matrix which extends internally from the cartridge chamber bottom up to the top of the chamber shallow extension;
- 15 (c) integrally structured means adapted for removal of a top portion of the cartridge chamber shallow extension to expose an upper section of the wick matrix to the atmosphere;
- (d) an electrical-resistance heating element means which is affixed to the back surface of the said cartridge chamber shallow extension.

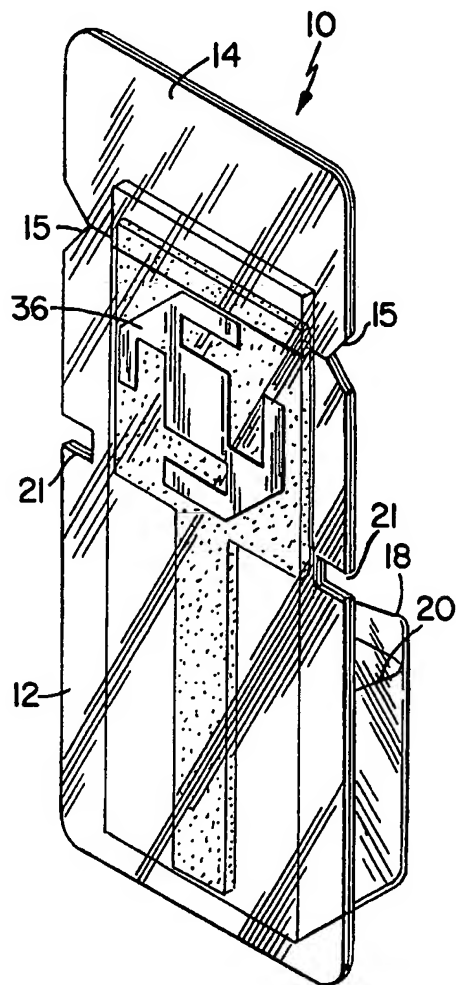
1/2

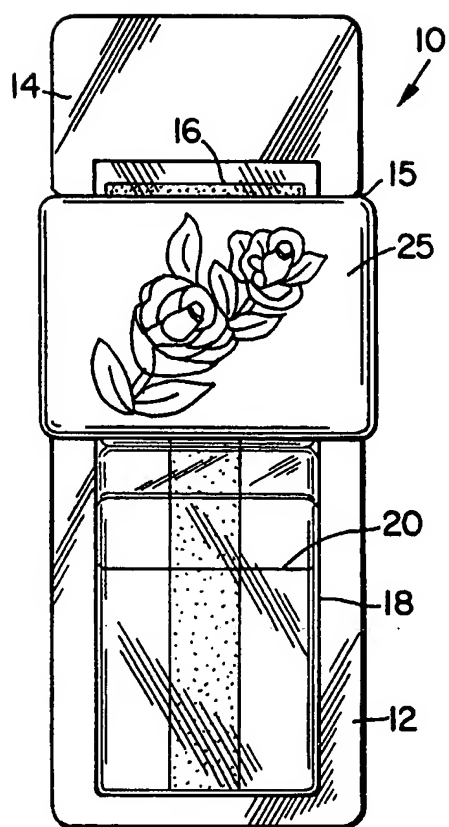
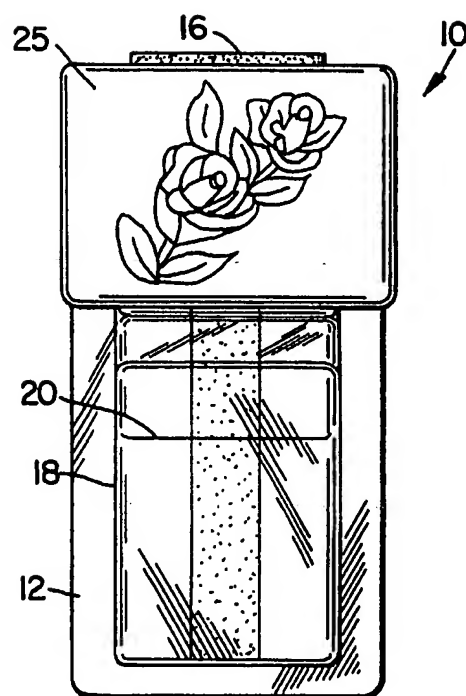


*Fig. 1*



*Fig. 2*



*Fig. 3**Fig. 4*



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/83/07662

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
IPC 6 A61L9/03

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 6 A61L A01M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	DE 44 46 413 A (GLOBOL GMBH) 27 June 1996 see claims; figures 1-6 ---	1-11
Y	DE 41 31 613 A (GLOBOL GMBH) 25 March 1993 see claims; figures ---	1-11
A	WO 94 15650 A (CULMSTOCK LTD ;PAUL DUNCAN J (GB); MARSH JOHN REES (GB); SMITH NIG) 21 July 1994 see claims; figures ---	1-11
A	DE 36 09 511 A (OREAL) 16 October 1986 see figures ---	1-11
A	GB 2 275 608 A (JOHNSON & SON INC S C) 7 September 1994 see figures 1-9 ---	1-11
	-/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 September 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

05/10/1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

ESPINOSA, M

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In ternational Application No  
PCT/ 8/07662

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	FR 2 432 837 A (GLOBOL WERK) 7 March 1980 ---	
A	EP 0 689 766 A (FALP SRL) 3 January 1996 -----	

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US95/07662

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE 4446413	A	27-06-1996	AU 695612 B	20-08-1998
			AU 4020095 A	04-07-1996
			BR 9505736 A	23-12-1997
			CN 1133257 A	16-10-1996
			EP 0722742 A	24-07-1996
			JP 8244842 A	24-09-1996
			ZA 9510121 A	06-06-1996
DE 4131613	A	25-03-1993	NONE	
WO 9415650	A	21-07-1994	AU 5837394 A	15-08-1994
DE 3609511	A	16-10-1986	FR 2581878 A	21-11-1986
			AT 391270 B	10-09-1990
			AT 73786 A	15-03-1990
			BE 904443 A	19-09-1986
GB 2275608	A	07-09-1994	NONE	
FR 2432837	A	07-03-1980	DE 7823826 U	08-02-1979
			DK 333379 A	11-02-1980
			NL 7906097 A	12-02-1980
			SE 7906454 A	11-02-1980
EP 0689766	A	03-01-1996	NONE	